

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT.
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
 OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
 OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large.
 ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
 ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts.
 1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
 2d " WM. B. BOYMAN, of Beaufort.
 3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
 4th " HON. W. V. VENABLE, of Granville.
 5th " J. L. McLEAN, of Guilford.
 6th " J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
 7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
 8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The Election for President and Vice President comes off on Tuesday, the SIXTH day of November, 1860.

WM. A. ALLEN, Esq., Democratic Elector in this District, will address his fellow-citizens at Lillington, New Hanover county, 27th October. Laurel Hill, Richmond county, 30th October. Lumberton, Robeson county, 31st October.

Mass Meeting in Brunswick.
 We are authorized to state that there will be a Democratic Meeting held at James Biggs', in Town Creek District, Brunswick county, on Wednesday, October 31st, 1860.

Democratic Meetings in Sampson.
 A Democratic Meeting will be held at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, on Friday, November 2nd, 1860.

Several Speakers will address the Meeting.
 Also, a Democratic Meeting will be held at Owensville, on Saturday, Nov. 3d, 1860.

Speaking may be expected from several gentlemen.
 We are requested to state that Messrs. J. D. Stanford and Thos. S. Kanan will address their fellow-citizens of Duplin county at Kenansville, on Monday, the 5th of November next.

The Herald of Monday asks whether (as a legislator) we would vote for North Carolina to secede in the event of Lincoln's election.

We would respectfully state that we do not think the Legislature is vested with the power of secession in any event. That is a question for the people through a Convention. It is an act of sovereignty only thus to be exercised. So in our opinion the question of the Herald does not apply.

Per se the election of no man, according to the forms of the Constitution would be a ground of secession; but now, the choice of a President is not simply the selection of an individual to fill a certain office. It is a test of systems and opinions, and the election of Lincoln would thus be, not simply the elevation of an Illinois politician to an undesired honor, but it would be the inauguration of a system shadowed forth in Senator Seward's doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," a system directly aiming to undermine and destroy the institutions and the vested rights of one section of the Union.

Whether that is a thing to be submitted to and endorsed, we leave the Herald itself to say. We most honestly believe that it is the fixed determination of the Northern Free Soil majority hereafter to use the power of that majority totally regardless of the rights, or feelings, or interests of the South. We came fully to that conclusion last August on a brief trip North. We still hold to the same opinion, and the election of Lincoln by a majority of the Northern vote, and by that alone, will go far to confirm this, and to show that in fact secession would be only a form—that already we are two people—that one people, controlling the majority, have, under the forms of the Constitution, wholly excluded the other people from any participation in the choice of a chief magistrate, and are determined hereafter to exclude them from any power whatever in making the laws to which they must submit, or, in the words of Senator Douglas, be hanged as high as Haman.

The South would have neither part nor parcel in Lincoln. Before his term would be out, he would be at the mercy of a sectional majority in both houses. Her only privilege would be to obey while it would be the prerogative of the Northern Free Soilers to command, and the part of the Army and Navy to enforce these Free Soil behests.

It is not simply a slab-sided, rail-splitting Illinois politician that we look at—it is the system he represents—the sentiment of which he happens to be, by virtue of his position, the embodiment. We speak only for ourselves when we say that we think the perils surrounding submission are greater than those attendant upon an opposite course.

It is true that for the next two years there will be this state of things. The Free Soilers will not have full control of the government, but the election of Lincoln will prove that the absolute control of every "branch" is within their grasp, and that grasp will soon be placed upon them. Then when the legislative and executive departments are so arranged, the judiciary must follow.

The South would then be powerless. Her Senators and Representatives might just as well stay at home. The South would cease to be an element in the government. It would be a mere tributary appendage. The election of Lincoln would be the first step towards reducing her to that position. The others would be certain to follow. What then?

No man can tell precisely what the future may bring forth. No man can say how far the summing up of the vote for Lincoln may or may not indicate a solid Northern majority directly opposed to us. We are not legislators, neither would our counsel go for much in any way; but, for little or for much, it shall not be given to advise submission pledges in advance; for we must think that, in certain contingencies, and under certain circumstances, all Southern men might be, and would be, forced into resistance.

Meeting at Clinton.
 Owing to the inclement weather—the rain pouring down in torrents—there was no meeting at Clinton on Friday last, but on Saturday there was a very fine gathering at the Court House. During the day speeches were made by Hon. Warren Winslow, and by E. G. Haywood, Esq., and at night there was a torch light procession and speaking by Wm. S. Devane, Thomas Holmes and Duncan Devane, Esqrs. Allmand McKay, Esq., one of the Sub-electors for the State at large, who was to have spoken, was prevented by serious indisposition. Warren Johnson, Esq., was called upon but did not respond. We believe he was not present at the time. Every thing passed off satisfactorily, and the Democracy of Sampson are in the best spirits.

Our neighbour of the Herald seems to think it has a case in us in reference to the discussion last week at Kenansville. If our neighbour will only look over the article in the Journal again, it will find that the joke is not so much of a joke after all. The cause of Democracy was well sustained—at any rate the Democrats of Duplin were and are satisfied of that much. Our friend Allen was present and spoke briefly, yielding the occasion to Mr. Winslow.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

Democratic Meeting.
 Last night the Democrats of this county assembled at Major Walker's Yard on Princess Street, but adjourned thence to the Town Hall, where they listened to an able address from Hon. Warren Winslow. The Hall was well filled by a most intelligent audience, who listened attentively to Mr. Winslow's remarks from first to last, only interrupting him occasionally by an irrepressible burst of applause.

Mr. Winslow reviewed the history of parties in connection with the existing issues before the country, glancing rapidly at the Missouri Compromise, passing thence to the legislation known as the Compromise of 1850, which legislation virtually repealed the Missouri Compromise by acting irrespective of and contrary to its provisions, so that consistency required this fact, this virtual repeal to be openly stated on the occasion of the passage of territorial laws for Kansas and Nebraska.

When these laws were passed, a few—a very few of those who voted for them, differed from the great majority of their supporters with reference to the powers of a territory over the question of slavery, and therefore provision was made in the bills for granting appeals in all cases affecting slave property, directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, so that a legal adjudication of this vexed question might be had, all agreeing to abide by that.

Such adjudication so far as the declaration of opinion on the part of the Court goes, was given in the Dred Scott case, and that was against the right of a territorial legislature or authority to impair in any way the right to the enjoyment of that or any other property. Its duty as the creature and instrument of Congress is to extend protection to persons and property. Mr. Winslow showed by the history of the government, that Congress had admitted the right of citizens to demand this protection and its duty to give it wherever necessary.

He cited the instance of Florida, referred to the Fugitive Slave Law, and other legislation, all founded upon the duty of the general government to afford protection to property.

Mr. Winslow ridiculed the constant cry of disunion raised and kept up against Breckinridge and Lane, because, forsooth, they were supported by this man Yancey. He did not know Mr. Yancey personally, but all agreed as to Mr. Yancey's abilities as an eloquent public speaker, and he had heard him spoken of by those who knew him best, as an honorable gentleman. Mr. Yancey had said that he was not a disunionist, unless a jealous regard for the constitutional rights of his State and section made him one.

But whatever Mr. Yancey was, Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Lane had records that put the charge against them to the blush; and those who knew John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, knew that they were the last men to be made the tools of any man or set of men.

Mr. Winslow appealed to any of the few Democrats who might still be willing to vote for Douglas in North Carolina, to consider well before, by so doing they might run the risk of throwing the State into the hands of their life-long opponents. He alluded to the billing and cooing everywhere going on between the Douglasites and the Bellites, all tending to the defeat of the Democratic ticket. The Bell men made the Douglas speeches, and the Douglas men made the Bell speeches.

Mr. Winslow hoped he had a heart large enough to embrace the whole country. He was no disunionist, but he scouted the idea of the compulsion or coercion of a State. For the present he thought that even in the event of Lincoln's election, the Republicans would be powerless for harm, being restrained by an anti-Republican majority in all the other co-ordinate branches of the general government. But the time might come, and that full soon, when the case would be different—when North Carolina might deem it necessary to the preservation of her rights and the maintenance of her honor to assume a separate and independent position, and call upon her sons to rally under her banner. Should that day come, he for one would be found by the side of North Carolina, to whom his first allegiance was due.

But he did not yet despair of the republic, he trusted that that Providence which had guided us so far would still continue to extend its protecting care, and that all the clouds and darkness would roll away and the sky be again clear. Mr. Winslow thought it very doubtful whether either Bell or Douglas could obtain a single electoral vote, unless through some of the fusions made in Northern States.

He referred to Mr. Everett's record. Read the resolutions for which he voted in the Massachusetts Legislature, going the whole Free Soil figure.

He did not charge that Mr. Bell was an Abolitionist—he did not believe he was. He had objections to his course and his positions, which he regarded as unsafe for the South, but he would pause long before believing that any respectable number of his fellow-citizens of the South, of any party, could be Abolitionists.

He referred to the adoption by the Opposition of a mere motto in place of a platform. "The Constitution." But how interpreted? "The Union." But what maintained? "The Enforcement of the Laws." But what laws?

We have not attempted to follow Mr. Winslow's argument consecutively, or to give his positions in the order in which he stated them, for we took no notes, and therefore refer to things as they happen to occur to us.

Mr. Winslow was respectful in all his references to those who differed from him politically, and in this respect, however different in their political views, his speech and that of Mr. Davis' recently delivered in the same hall, were alike. We trust that the same spirit may be carried out to the end.

Superior Court.
 The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover County, commenced its sessions at the Court House on Monday last, His Honor, Judge French, presiding. There are two capital cases on the docket. Should there be any other matter of public importance, it will be duly noticed.

The case of the negro, charged with rape upon a little white girl in Federal Point District, was postponed yesterday morning, on account of the absence of a witness. We believe that it was set for three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The case of one of the sailors charged with the attempted abduction of a negro belonging to Mr. Robbins, of this place, will come up before this term of the Court. The slave was secured on board a vessel bound to New York, it is alleged with connivance of certain of the sailors, who were colored. We published the testimony in one of the cases some time ago.

North Carolina Eastern Central Fair.
 We learn from the Goldsboro' Rough Notes that this Fair opened Tuesday under the most propitious circumstances, and that, for a first day, the show of articles and of stock was highly respectable and the attendance large.

At 10½ o'clock, E. A. Thompson, Esq., was introduced to the audience, and delivered a graceful and spirited salutatory.

At 11 o'clock there was a grand parade of stock, good, bad and indifferent. The Notes mentions particularly the cattle exhibited by Messrs. Becton, D. B. Everett, Jno. Everitt, Wm. K. Lane, and others.

There was a trotting race under the saddle, between a black horse belonging to Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, and a black mare belonging to Mr. D. G. Taylor, of Lenoir. Won by Mr. Mordecai's horse.

Next a mule race, then another trotting race—this time in single harness. Won by Mr. Cooke's horse, "Honest Ned," in 3m. 5½s.

ALL RIGGS in Halifax, Edgecombe, and in all that section of the State round about.

Auction Sales of Stock.

We understand that the following sales of stock were made this morning by D. Pigott, auctioneer, to wit:—
 10 shares Wilmington and Manchester R. R. at \$55 per share.
 10 do. at \$54 per share.
 20 do. at \$53 per share.
 4½ do. at \$52 per share.
 10 shares Commercial bank stock at \$118 per share.

These are high rates, showing a very decided advance in the market value of Manchester stock in the face of the severe competition for through travel which our lower lines of Railroad have to sustain. The prices indicate a confidence in the ability of the Company to pay dividends at no distant day.—*Daily Jew*, 23d inst.

Young Mr. Albert Edward Guelph, or whatever other surname he may have, has finally "left these shores"—gone, in short. He went in several ships.

There will always be different opinions about matters and things. We happened to see a part of a letter from one of the pillars of the institution of "Young America" in Boston, who didn't go to the Prince's Ball, and he says, "They say the Prince ate like a pig at supper, and looked afterwards as if he wanted to go to sleep at the ball." We rather think that Young America was not far wrong.

RECEIVED—LIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon the Superintendent of the Gas Works, Mr. McIlhenny, put on the new burners in our office, and we had a jubilee over the event. The light was much better than we were led to anticipate. It is not, however, as brilliant a light as the former gas produced. We are assured it will be better when the works are all completed. We learn that it is the intention of the Company to make coal gas when the coal comes down from the mines up on Deep River. Push ahead the public works, and let us have the coal.

WE learn that His Excellency Gov. Ellis, is this week on a visit to the Deep River works, with a view, no doubt, of seeing how they can be put practically into operation in bringing down the mineral products of that region.

Raleigh Press.
 Friend Press.—We scorn your insinuation. You are wrong—very wrong! You do us injustice—yes! You are unjust to us—yes, verily, you treat us with injustice.

P. S.—Send on the claret and we'll try and forgive you.

HANDSOME FLAG.—We notice that the young Democrats of the Town of Wilmington, have suspended a very handsomely painted BRECKINRIDGE and LANE Flag across Market street at Second street.

A Little Giant.
 GEN. TOM THOMAS is a member of the "Little Giant" Club at Bridgeport, Connecticut!

WM. L. YANCEY AND THE NOMINATION.—We are authorized to state positively and distinctly, and on responsible evidence which can be furnished to a proper demand, that the nomination for the vice-presidency on the Douglas ticket was offered to Wm. L. Yancey. Alas! This offer was made through the agency of N. Saunders, of New York, and with the knowledge of Stephen Arnold Douglas, and but a few days before the meeting of the adjourned convention at Baltimore city.

FROM DENVER CITY.—*Omaha*, Oct. 17.—Advice from Denver City to the 11th inst. have been received. The express brings \$14,000 in gold, besides some \$6,000 in the hands of passengers. Governor die murder, was hung at Denver on the 6th. He made a full confession. The mining news is unimportant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—*Concord*, N. H., Oct. 17.—The State convention of Breckinridge democrats met here yesterday and nominated the following candidates: For Governor, R. Morrison; for Congress, Paul R. George and Ezra J. Glidden.

CHANGE OF TARE—Important to Sugar Dealers.—We have before us a circular from Matanzas of the date of October 6th, in which we find a card from all the leading merchants of Cuba in relation to the tare on sugar boxes. This card sets forth the fact that sugar boxes have been used for some time past, and that to increase the tare heretofore allowed upon boxes from 55 lbs. to 67 lbs. per box. This is an important item in the sugar trade, and will be beneficially felt throughout the trade.—*Baltimore Republican*.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—*Fort Smith*, Ark., Oct. 17.—The Overland California mail has arrived, bringing San Francisco advices to the 26th inst.

Lt. Beale had arrived at Fort Magare, on the Colorado, fifty days were occupied in reaching that point from Westport, Mo. All the party were well. All along the route, from about 100 miles of the place of starting, the Indians were hostile. Lt. Beale reports the road in good condition, but owing to the determined hostility of the Indians, he would not encourage emigrants to go that way, as their stock would be in danger until protection is offered by government.

It was reported at Los Angeles that the Indians had attacked the storehouse of the settlers at Fort Defiance, and held possession of the post for six hours in the face of four companies of troops.

Operations were about to commence at the tin mines, and large purchases of stock in various leads have been made by Col. Fremont and others, who had the utmost confidence in the enterprise.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—*Boston*, Oct. 29.—The three parties opposed to the Republican have fused in the fourth and fifth districts, uniting on Messrs. Bigelow and Appleton for Congress, against Messrs. Rice and Burlingame.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.—*Richmond*, Oct. 20.—Nelson (in favor of Breckinridge) is elected to the House from Fluvanna county, by 64 majority. The Democratic gain in the county since the last Governor's election is 220.

Letter from Havana.
 NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The steamship *Calcutta*, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port to-day from Havana, with dates to the 17th inst. The health of the city was excellent, and public confidence was fully restored. The sugar market was quiet at 8½ a 3½ rials. The stock on hand was 130,000 boxes. Molasses was active—played was quoted at 3¼ a 3½ rials. Freights were inactive, and but little doing. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 14 a 14½ per cent. premium. Exchange on New York at 2 a 4 per cent. premium. The total of the Revenues of the Island for the past eight months amount to upwards of \$13,000,000.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—*Brownsville*, Mo., Oct. 18.—Capt. Gaines, with his surveying party, reached this city last evening. He has been engaged upon the government surveys, west of the six principal meridians, for the past two months. He reports a country rich in soil and well watered, with a scarcity of timber, except upon the Little Blue river and its tributaries. A large party of Pike's Peakers arrived this morning.

From the Albany Argus.
 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LOST TO THE REPUBLICANS.—The election yesterday held indicates, beyond a doubt, that the next House of Representatives of the United States will be opposed to the Republican party. The Democrats and opponents of the Republican party have elected the following members in the free States:

Oregon.....	1
Ohio.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	5
Indiana.....	4

To these may be added the five Southern districts of Illinois, the two members in California, and at least ten, if not more in New York, making in the free States, at least thirty-six, with a chance of others in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan and Massachusetts. Every member from the slave States, save Blair, of St. Louis, and perhaps Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, if he should be elected, will oppose the Republican party. The House will thus stand:

Democrats in the North.....	36
Anti-Republicans in the South.....	88

This gives a majority against the Republicans in the House of eleven, as it consists, in all, of but two hundred and thirty-seven members. The United States Senate, which meets after the 4th of March—will also contain a majority opposed to the Republican party.

Duels and Deadly Fights.

BY A SOUTHERNER.
 Whatever the moralist may say, or popular opinion may be, there is no class of "sensation" reading more generally perused than such detail scenes of violence and bloodshed. The "duello" is prevalent among all classes of civilized and barbarian, from the remotest antiquity, and is not likely to be eradicated while men are urged by hot passion, or ideas of punctilious honor prevail in professions and communities. I read, recently, in a newspaper, a chronological sketch of the numerous duels which have been fought upon the renowned fighting ground at Bladenburg; and I propose to throw together a brief account of several duels and affrays that have taken place in our country at various times—giving facts as I heard them, without pretending to minute accuracy.

I have not the newspaper item alluded to before me—but I believe there is some error in the account of the duel between Mason and McCarty (in 1829, I think), and there are some facts omitted, which I will add.

Mason and McCarty were brothers-in-law—Mason, a man of hot and irascible temper—McCarty of a resolute but better controlled disposition. For some offense Mason challenged McCarty, who objected to a deadly combat with one so closely related to him, and the matter was dropped. An apology was refused, and McCarty notified that he would be forced to fight, unless he proceeded with the challenge. McCarty then named his terms—that both parties should sit upon a keg of powder, and then fire. This was rejected by the seconds, as barbarous. McCarty then proposed that both should go under the cupola of the Capitol at Washington, and stand at it, hand in hand—but this was also pronounced inadmissible. He then named muskets, loaded with two balls each, and eight paces, saying he would kill Mason—he did, being unharmed himself. The newspaper account states that McCarty's hair became white soon after, which I suppose is a mistake.

Two years after the duel, and his hair was then brown with no signs of being gray, and was so long as to fall upon his shoulders.

An incident in the subsequent life of McCarty, exhibits the determined character of the man. Somewhere about twenty-five or thirty years ago, and before the invention of the repeating rifle, he was engaged in the public lands, Col. McCarty with three or four friends, came from Virginia to attend a public sale. On the day before the sale, the squatters in that region, according to the energetic system of that independent and very useful class of our fellow-citizens, notified all strangers present of what lands they would be allowed to name, and on that day they came to bid for any others would be summarily settled, at the peril of the intruding bidder, and they were not men who trifled or often failed in that kind of patriotic and public duty.

At the moment the auctioneer was about to commence the sale, Col. McCarty stepped forward, and requested a moment's delay. He then stated to the crowd—and there was no lack of free, bearded faces, or those possessing arguments, rifles, pistols and knives, around—that he had been warned not to bid for certain lands now about to be offered for sale; that he recognized no authority but the law of the land; that he should allow no man to control his rights by threats; and that he would bid for the lands, and if he failed, as from Virginia, he added that they intended to bid for whatever lands that they saw fit, among those about to be offered, and any man attempting violence would do so at his peril. He then drew a brace of pistols; his friends did the same, and the bidding commenced. The crowd, seeing they were not to be allowed to bid, and that they were placed for the forbidden lands, but no fight resulted.

An instance resembling, in its circumstances, the duel between Mason and McCarty, occurred near one of the Virginia court houses, and while the court was in session, some years ago, between Dr. Branch T. Archer, a distinguished actor in the early struggles of Texas, and of a Virginia family, and a young relative.

The young man, for some slight cause, challenged Dr. Archer, who endeavored to avoid a duel, for the same reason which made McCarty unwilling to fight Mason. The young man, in this case, peremptorily, and with threats, demanded a meeting, which was finally conceded. They fought in a grove at five paces, and the sound of the pistols interrupting the proceedings, the crowd, the young man was shot dead at the first fire. Archer afterwards fought a knife duel in Texas, with a Spaniard—their left hands tied together, and killed his antagonist.

He was one of Gen. Houston's most bitter and most feroceous foes, but never could bring "Old San Jacinto" to fight.

It is stated of the celebrated Bowie, that he settled an amicable controversy with a Spaniard about the relative merits of his terribly famous knife and the Spanish long-knife, by a knife duel—their left arms tied together. At the word, Bowie, by a powerful jerk, turned the Spaniard around, passed him into his body, and then, with a single stroke, he cut the Spaniard's head off, and a dead man. Bowie then coolly severed the cord and laid the dead body flat, with as much indifference as though it had been a log. This, of course, was most satisfactory and convincing proof that he had the best of the controversy.

Twenty years ago, still later, the present town of Vicksburg used to have regular "sessions" from fights between the editors of the "Whig" and the "Sentinel." Every week or two they were upon the street with their guns, shooting at each other. The editor of the Sentinel was an Irishman by birth, and from Philadelphia. His writings were as violent in the extreme, and his Irish for a night was as good as a Scotch degree of zeal which he so celebrated the viracity of "Donnybrook Fair." He was finally removed to a more serene existence, in a street fight with a young gentleman named Jackson, who went all the way from New Orleans for the purpose of shooting him, which he did. The tone of the "Sentinel" was as violent as above that degree of zeal which he so celebrated the viracity of "Donnybrook Fair." He was finally removed to a more serene existence, in a street fight with a young gentleman named Jackson, who went all the way from New Orleans for the purpose of shooting him, which he did.

The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle killed, have been brought back to this place and are now in prison awaiting their trial, which, we presume, will come off at our Superior Court in next month. We learn they delivered themselves up to a magistrate on Cape Hatteras Island, and were sent by him in charge of an officer, to Mr. Hilliard Gibbs, Sheriff of Hyde County, to be kept until a party of our readers, who were last Thursday on board the steamer *Port Boy*, and put into prison. By the way, we notice several of our exchanges have received and published some very erroneous statements in regard to this affair. We suggest the propriety of the public suppressing judgment in the matter, until it has been the subject of investigation, and the facts are fully developed. We shall if it comes to our readers' attention, and impartial statement of the facts after the trial is over.—*Washington*, N. C., Dispatch.

AN EXPEDITION COME TO NOTHING.—The Knights of the Golden Circle, who have been so far benighted as to march to Western Texas, have concluded that they had about as near a view of the elephant as would pay. The Corpus Christi *Ranchero* says the knights arrived here, instead of going further, and are now "seated at war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Young men at a distance should be cautious how they enter upon quixotic and desperate expeditions of this kind. The whole scheme in the present state of affairs is chimerical and dangerous in the extreme.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Independence*, Mo., Oct. 16.—The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 1st instant, arrived to-night. The campaign against the Nevo Indians has commenced in earnest. Four hundred men have been sent to the plains by Mr. Gibbs, and 800 Mexicans and Pueblo Indians have taken the field with the regular army. It is thought they will make a clean sweep, and whip the Indians into submission. Five men, while having, 20 miles this side of Fort Huron, a few days ago, were attacked by Indians, and two killed, the other three making their escape.

HANGING OF HORSE THIEVES IN TEXAS.—*Fort Smith*, Arkansas, October 17th.—Two young men, late of this city, known as Frank Rivers and Colonel Montgomery, were hung near the mouth of the Red River, on the 13th instant, for horse stealing. Rivers was formerly the proprietor of a saloon in this place.

From Washington.
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, were about \$18,000,000. The receipts during the present week amount to \$577,000—amount subject to draft \$4,193,000.

The number of troops sent to California and Texas is upwards of one thousand. Those for the former State go via the isthmus.

Gen. Lane has returned from his Kentucky estate. The pistol, valuable as a relic of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans*, Oct. 18.—The steamer Star of the West has arrived from Havana with advices of the 15th. Sugar was quiet—stock 130,000 boxes.

Venezuela advices of the 21st ult. state that the Spanish minister there demanded his passports. The bark Trieste, from Rio on the 26th, has arrived. Coffee was firm.

FROM RIO.—*New Orleans*, Oct. 18th.—The bark Trieste, from Rio the 26th ult., arrived at this port to-day. The coffee market at Rio was firm. The sales during the week ending the 25th, reached \$6,000 bags. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 3¼ a 3½ per cent. premium.

HOMOEOPATHY IN NEW YORK.—The Homoeopathic Medical College, a bill for which passed the last session of the Legislature at Albany, was inaugurated in New York city on Tuesday evening. This fact—or rather institution—indicates that this system of practice is on the increase in that city.

ANOTHER SHOOTING SCRAPE.—We learn that a man named Buck Sauls was in the act of whipping a negro boy of Mr. Kinchen Smith's on Saturday night, for an offense, real or imaginary. Mr. Smith interfered in behalf of the boy when he was knocked down by Sauls. On getting up Sauls drew a bowie-knife when Sauls shot him, lodging several bullets in the fleshy part of his leg. Such is the rumor as it reached us shortly after the occurrence.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes*, 23d inst.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The Douglas State Central Committee last evening withdrew the straight Electoral Ticket, and pledged themselves to the support of the Reading and Pottsville Tickets, but endorsed Douglas and Johnson as the nominees of the party. An attempt to erase the Breckinridge men from the ticket was unsuccessful.

This, if we understand it, withdraws the exclusive Douglas Electoral Ticket, and leaves but one ticket in the field against Lincoln. The "Pennysonian" (Breck.) says the withdrawals were done by the Douglas State Committee, at a meeting held Thursday night, at the Girard House and adds:

A preamble and resolutions were, after considerable discussion, agreed upon, to the effect that the Reading Electoral ticket should be supported by all Democrats who intended to act in the future with the true Democratic. An address, we are told, was also agreed upon, which, we suppose, embodies the reasons upon which their action is founded.

Nebraska Territorial Election.

OMAHA, T. Oct. 18.—The election returns from the Territory are all in except Shorter and Salem counties. Merion, dem., has 55 majority for delegate to Congress, and the two counties to hear from will probably increase the democratic majority to 150 or more. The former reports, giving Daily, rep., the majority, prove to have been incorrect. The House stands republicans 6, democrats 6, and one still in doubt.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—J. W. Ball, the young rascal who stole 13 mules and a trunk in this city some weeks since for which he has been publicly whipped three times in this city, was released from prison on Monday last, and on the evening of the same day stole a horse from Mrs. Henry Jones of this county—swapped the horse for a mule, getting \$15 boot and was arrested the next day and lodged in Hillsboro' Jail.

That is going it decidedly strong on the horse question, and we should not wonder if the young rascal finds it more